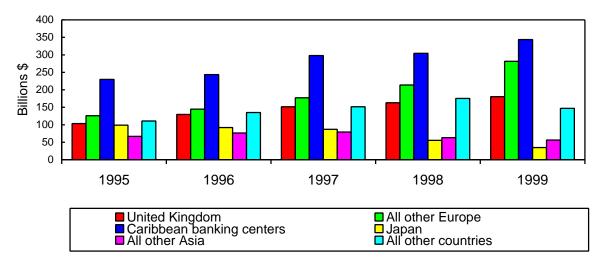
Chart CM-B -- U.S. Claims on Foreigners Reported by U.S. Banks, Brokers and Dealers with Respect to Selected Countries



[In millions of dollars, Source: Treasury International Capital Reporting System]

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Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
United Kingdom	103,375	129,301	151,645	162,874	180,179
All other Europe	125,939	144,459	176,991	213,888	281,439
Caribbean banking ctrs\1	229,526	243,575	297,995	304,395	343,786
Japan	98,745	92,172	86,759	55,170	34,823
All other Asia	66,976	76,413	79,301	63,088	56,165
Subtotal	624,561	685,920	792,691	799,415	896,392
All other countries	110,811	134,995	151,390	175,356	146,946
Grand total	735,372	820,915	944,081	974,771	1,043,338

^{\1} Includes Bahamas, Bermuda, British West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, and Panama

U.S. banking claims on foreigners, excluding long-term securities, are concentrated in international financial centers. This chart shows that over three-quarters of U.S. claims are currently reported opposite the United Kingdom, the rest of Europe, and, most notably, the banking centers in the Caribbean. Foreigners domiciled in Asia hold less than 10 percent of U.S. claims, down from 20 percent at the end of 1996.

After extremely strong growth in the mid-1990s, total U.S. banking claims on foreigners are leveling off. Annual growth peaked at 15 percent in 1997. In 1998 and the first three quarters of 1999, claims grew at a much slower annual rate of 3 percent. For 1999 as a whole, banking claims increased \$69 billion, or 7 percent, because of strong growth in the fourth quarter.

Claims opposite Asia continued to fall in 1999, and now stand \$75 billion below their end-1997 level. Claims opposite "All other countries" also fell in 1999; Canada represented \$17 billion of the decrease in that group. Claims opposite Europe, notably Switzerland, and the Caribbean financial centers increased during the year.